

before the middle, the surface impressed with a transverse groove, interrupted at the middle, finely punctured within the groove, the rest of the surface impunctate. Scutellum fulvous. Elytra closely and finely but distinctly punctured, the entire anterior portion to slightly below the middle black, but this colour not quite extending to the shoulders, which remain of the fulvous ground-colour; a triangular black spot is placed close to the apex of each elytron. Underside and legs fulvous; the sides of the breast very narrowly marked with black.

Hab. Agouë (*Benin*). (Coll. Oberthür and my own.)

This species, although evidently closely allied to *D. aperta*, Harold, seems to differ sufficiently to justify its separation. The elytra in *D. oberthuri*, besides being closely punctured, of which Von Harold makes no mention, are devoid of any basal elevation; their black anterior portion will separate the species from *D. aperta* and several other allied forms in which the elytral bands are narrow.

DIACANTHA VIRIDIPENNIS, sp. nov.

Fulvous; terminal joints of the antennæ and the tarsi black; elytra closely punctured, metallic green.

Length $2\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Head impunctate, with the usual transverse groove between the eyes; antennæ with the four first joints fulvous, the rest black, third and following joints equal. Thorax about twice as broad as long, the sides very slightly rounded in front, the disk with a deep transverse groove, not interrupted at the middle. Scutellum fulvous. Elytra without any basilar elevation, closely and distinctly punctured, entirely metallic green. Underside and legs fulvous; tarsi black; claws appendiculate; anterior coxal cavities open.

Hab. Africa, Quanauga Strom (*Major v. Mechow*). (Coll. Oberthür and my own.)

5. On a supposed Hybrid between the Dab (*Pleuronectes limanda*) and the Flounder (*P. flesus*). By F. DAY, F.Z.S.

[Received November 27, 1885.]

(Plate LXII.)

On November 20th my attention was arrested at a fishmonger's shop in Cheltenham by a curious-looking pleuronectoid fish with the following characters and dimensions:—

D. 74.	P.r. 11,	L. 9.	V.r. 6,	l. 6.	A. 60.	C. 14.	L. l. 92.
	Entire length	15	inches			
	Length of head	2·9	„			
	Length of caudal fin	2·4	„			
	Height of body	6·4	„			

Eyes on right side, diameter 0·6 in.; 0·2 apart; 0·5 from end of nout. The lower jaw slightly in advance of the upper; the maxilla

as long as the eye. The greatest depth of the body is between the lateral line and the base of the anal fin, where it is 3·4 inches. *Teeth*. Conical, with rounded summits, in two rows on the blind side in the upper jaw, and one on the coloured; smaller and fewer in the mandible. *Gill-rakers* removed. *Fins*, dorsal fin commences above the middle of the upper eye, its 32nd ray as high as any; it and a few beyond are each 1·5 of an inch in length and half as long as the head. A spine before the base of the anal fin; caudal fin similar to that of the Flounder. Free portion of the tail two thirds as long as high. *Scales* indistinctly ctenoid on the coloured side, cycloid on the blind side; they are extended over the cheeks and on the ridge between the eyes; there is also a row of them along each dorsal and anal ray. No osseous tubercles along the bases of dorsal or anal rays. *Lateral-line* with a strong curve anteriorly over the base of the pectoral fin, 1·6 inches in length and 0·7 of an inch high. *Colour* of a dark brown without spots, and white on the lower surface; the first portion of the dorsal fin whitish, also a narrow white edging along its first half, caudal also with a narrow white outer edge.

The number of rays, the ctenoid scales which are continued along the vertical rays, and the strong curve at the commencement of the lateral line point out to one of the parents of this fish being the Dab (*Pleuronectes limanda*), while the other must be a Flounder or a Plaice. The size of the fish, the absence of ossicles along the bases of the vertical fin-rays, and the number composing the anal fin at first led me to suppose the other parent might be a Plaice; but the dentition and the square-cut tail, as well as absence of spots, induces me to conclude that it must have been a Flounder. It came from Brixham.

While alluding to this specimen, I would suggest that *Pleuronectes pseudoflesus* of Gottsche, Wieg. Arch. 1835, pt. ii. p. 143, may probably be a hybrid Flounder.

The drawing (Pl. LXII.) represents the specimen at five elevenths of the natural size.

6. Notes on the Antelopes of Somali-Land.

By E. LORT PHILLIPS, F.Z.S.

[Received December 1, 1885.]

At the meeting of this Society on the 18th of November last year¹ Mr. Sclater read an excellent paper containing an account of some flat skins of Somali Antelopes and other Mammals which had been sent to him by Mr. C. Hagenbeck, the well-known dealer of Hamburg. Having recently visited Somali-land, along with my friends Messrs. James, Aylmer, and Thrupp, and obtained specimens of several species of Antelopes, I think it may interest the members of the Society if I exhibit the heads of the specimens that we have procured, and read a few notes on the country, of which very little seems to be known.

We left Berberch on the 22nd of December, 1884, and travelled

¹ See P. Z. S. 1884, p. 538.